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- 1908.—SNODGRASS, R. E.—A comparative study of the thorax in Orthoptera, Euplexoptera and Coleoptera.—Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, IX, 1908, pp. 95-108, pls. II-V.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

- Fig 1.—Metatergum of *Dytiscus circumflexus*, dorsal view.  
 Fig. 2.—Same, ventral view.  
 Figs. 3, 4.—Copies of Audouin's drawings of metatergum of *Dytiscus circumflexus*.
- ANP*, anterior notal wing process.  
*ANR*, anterior notal ridge.  
*Aph*, prephragma.  
*1Ax*, first axillary sclerite of wing base.  
*2Ax*, second axillary.  
*3Ax*, third axillary.  
*AxC*, axillary cord, forming posterior margin of base of wing.  
*G*, median notal groove.  
*i*, points of articulation of pseudo-notum with epimera.  
*Mb*, membranous area of notum.  
*MD*, muscle attachment on anterior edge of notum.  
*PN*, pseudo-notum.  
*PNP*, posterior notal wing process.  
*PNR*, posterior notal ridge.  
*Pph*, postphragma.  
*psc*, prescutum.  
*pscl*, postscutellum.  
*r*, united bases of anal veins fused with arm of notum.  
*scl*, scutellum.  
*sct*, scutum.  
*V*, entodorsum, V-shaped ventral ridge of notum.  
*v*, lines on surface of notum formed by ventral ridge V.  
*w*, transverse ridge on under surface of notum, peculiar to Coleoptera, and lines on surface of notum formed by it.

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## The New Jersey Records of *Hesperotettix brevipennis* (Thomas). Orthoptera.

By JAMES A. G. REHN.

In 1874, Thomas described this species from "material taken in New Jersey in August and communicated \* \* from Prof. Uhler through Prof. Glover." Three years later Uhler recorded specimens of the species as *Hesperotettix viridis*, a western form with which he had either confused it or considered it synonymous. In this paper the discoverer of the species mentioned "cranberry fields of Atlantic County" and we can assume this to be the original and consequently type locality.

Scudder in his revision of the *Melanopli* (p. 64) mentions material from "New Jersey," and until the year 1908 all our knowledge of the species from New Jersey as found in the literature is given above. In 1891 to '96, Morse had taken it at Wellesley, Massachusetts, in numbers and it was also recorded by him from Walpole, Massachusetts, while Scudder assigned material collected in Georgia by Morrison to the species. In the years 1904 and 1907, Morse recorded specimens from Sand Mountain, Georgia and Cheaha and Lookout Mountain and Turnipseed's Ranch, Alabama. In Massachusetts the insect frequented tufts of bunch-grass and was taken between July 10 and August 30, the first date, however, nymphs alone were taken. At Sand Mountain, Georgia, Morse took it from bunch-grass in open deciduous woods.

Along with other material placed in my hands for determination during 1908 by Prof. John B. Smith was a single female of this beautiful species taken at Anglesea, New Jersey, September 6. Quite recently Mr. W. T. Davis, of New Brighton, Staten Island, sent me for examination a specimen taken at Lakehurst, Ocean County, New Jersey, on August 17, 1907. While collecting at Stafford's Forge, Ocean County, New Jersey, during the past summer, the writer collected four males and five females of this species on August 12 and September 5. The individuals were found to be extremely local, occurring only in a small area of huckleberry and sweet fern barrens on the edge of pine forest and close to a large cranberry bog. The latter fact has no significance to me as the barren they preferred is extremely dry and without any bracken, sphagnum or "branch" plants, and the proximity of the bog appears to be but a coincidence. During a number of days' stay the bog and surrounding pine-land were repeatedly examined and the huckleberry and sweet fern section was the only area in which the species was found.

A single male of the species taken by Dr. Harry Fox, September 7, 1908, between Mt. Pleasant and Formosa Bogs, Cape May County, New Jersey, has also been examined. It was captured in oak and pine woods.